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A NEW GENUS AND TWO NEW SPECIES OF BLENNOCAMPINAE (HYMENOPTERA: TENTHREDINIDAE) FROM JAPAN AND TAIWAN

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Abstract.—A new genus, ***Esehabachia,*** with two new species, *E.* ***luteipes*** from Japan and *E.* ***satoi*** from Taiwan, are described.

Recently, I found a few sawflies that belong to the subfamily Blennocampinae. After examination of these specimens and comparisons with the descriptions of the genera and species, I concluded that they belong to two new species for which a new genus must be erected. These are described in this paper. All type specimens are deposited in the National Science Museum (Natural History), Tokyo.

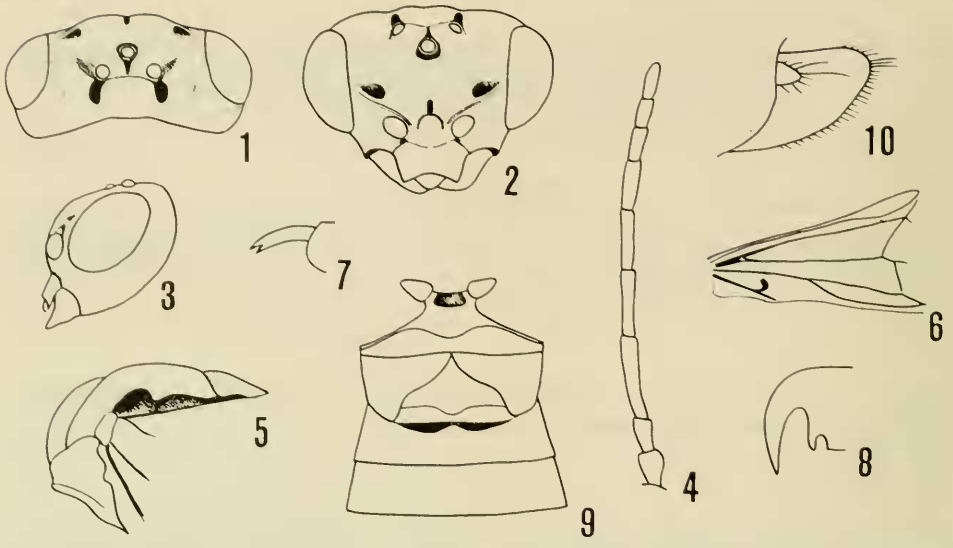
Esehabachia Togashi, NEW GENUS

Description.—Body rather slender. Labrum short and rounded; clypeus shallowly emarginate; malar space wide, about 1.5× diameter of front ocellus; postorbital groove absent; postgenal carina absent; antenna filiform, pedicel about 2× longer than apical width, 3rd segment slightly longer than 4th, apical 3 segments with ventral pale areas; prepectus absent; posterior margin of propodeum triangularly emarginate; sawsheath broad in lateral view. First cubital crossvein of forewing absent; 3 cubital cells; stub of analis of forewing furcate at apex; hindwing without a middle cell. Inner spur of foretibia furcate at apex; claw with small tooth and basal lobe.

Type-species.—*Esehabachia luteipes* sp. nov.

Distribution.—Eastern Asia (Japan and Taiwan).

Remarks.—This new genus is closely allied to the subgenus *Veratra* Smith of the genus *Rhadinoceraea* Konow from North America, but it is distinguished from the latter by the form of the claw (in *Veratra,* the claw is simple); by the clypeus (in *Veratra,* the front margin of the clypeus is truncate); and by the absence of the first cubital crossvein of the forewing (in *Veratra,* the first cubital crossvein of the forewing is present). From *Habachia* Takeuchi from Japan, it is separated by the small and short labrum (in *Habachia,* the labrum is large and long); by the stub of the analis of the forewing (in *Habachia,* the stub of the analis is straight); and by the absence of the postorbital groove (in *Habachia,* the postorbital groove is present). In Okutani's (1972) key to Japanese Blennocampinae, *Esehabachia* keys to *Periclista* Konow, but in *Periclista* the stub of the analis of the forewing is curved up, the malar space is short, and the propodeum is not emarginate. The combination of the inner tooth and basal lobe of the tarsal claw, the furcate stub



Figs. 1–10. *Esehabachia luteipes*. 1, Head, dorsal view. 2, Head, front view. 3, Head in profile. 4, Antenna. 5, Pro- and mesonotum, lateral view. 6, Basal portion of forewing. 7, Inner spur of front tibia. 8, Claw. 9, Cenchri and propodeum. 10, Sawsheath, lateral view.

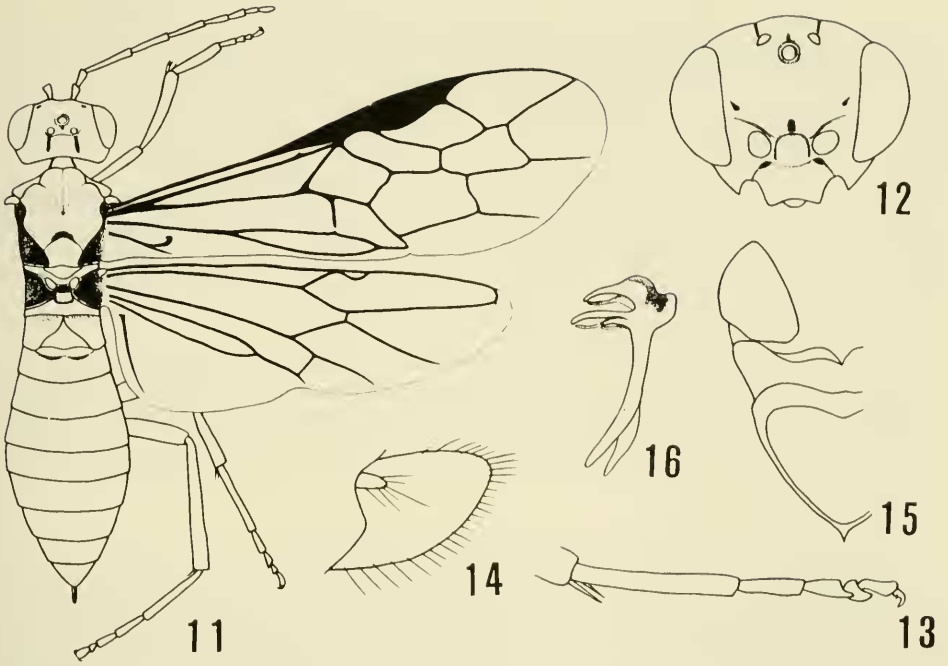
of the analis and absence of the first cubital crossvein of the forewing, the absence of cell M in the hindwing, the long malar space, and the deeply emarginate propodeum will separate this genus from all other genera of Blennocampinae.

Esehabachia luteipes Togashi, New Species

Figs. 1–10

Female.—Length 5 mm. Body black with the following parts pale yellow: inner and hind orbits, genae, face below frontal crest, supraclypeal area, clypeus, labrum, malar space, mandible except for reddish-orange apex, palpi, latero-posterior portion of pronotum, tegulae, parapteron, cenchri, cerci, and lower ⅔ of sawsheath. Antenna mostly black, venter brown. Wings slightly yellowish hyaline; costa and stigma of forewing pale yellow, other veins brown. Legs mostly pale yellow, basal portion of coxae dark brown.

Head seen from above transverse, narrowing behind eyes; eyes large, about 4× as long as temples in dorsal view; OOL : POL : OCL = 1.3:1.0:1.1; postocellar area transverse, gently convex; lateral furrows distinct and deep; postocellar furrow linear; interocellar furrow rather shallow; circumocellar furrow distinct; area just in front of front ocellus depressed and connected with the frontal portion of circumocellar furrow; frontal area gently elevated, nearly flattened; median fovea elongate and deep; lateral foveae large and deep, situated on lateral sides of frontal area; supraclypeal area slightly convex and surrounded by suture, but lower margin absent; malar space wide, about 1.5× as wide as diameter of front ocellus; clypeus slightly convex, anterior margin slightly emarginate; labrum small, rounded apically. Antenna filiform, slightly shorter than costa of forewing (ratio between them about 0.9:1.0), relative lengths of segments about 0.9:1.0:2.4:1.9:1.8:1.5:0.9:0.9:1.0; pedicel long, about twice as long as apical width.



Figs. 11–16. *Esehabachia satoi.* 11, Dorsal view. 12, Head, front view. 13, Hind tarsus, lateral view. 14, Sawsheath, lateral view. 15, Male genitalia, left half. 16, Penis valve.

Thorax: frontal portion of prescutum convex anteriorly in lateral view; mesoscutellum slightly convex. Wings: apex of costa of forewing dilated; anal cell of hindwing with long petiole. Legs: hindbasitarsus nearly as long as following segments combined.

Abdomen: sawsheath broad in lateral view; cerci broad in lateral view.

Head minutely and densely punctured, rather opaque; mesonotum and mesoscutellum minutely and coarsely punctured, shining; posttergite, metascutellum and metanotum nearly impunctate, shining; under thorax covered with minute and scattered punctures, shining; abdominal tergites shagreened.

Male.—Unknown.

Distribution.—Japan (Honshu).

Holotype.—♀, Chugu Spa, foot of Mt. Hakusan, Ishikawa Prefecture, June 25, 1974, I. Togashi leg.

Esehabachia satoi Togashi, New Species

Figs. 11–16

Female.—Length 5.4 mm. Head and thorax dark brown with following parts pale yellow: face below frontal crest, clypeus, labrum, malar space, mandible except for red apex, pronotum, tegulae, parapteron, and cenchri. Abdomen pale yellow with following parts brown to dark brown: propodeum, tergites 2 and 7–9, and sawsheath. Antenna dark brown though scape and venter of apical 3 segments pale reddish yellow. Wings slightly yellowish hyaline; stigma and veins brown. Legs entirely pale yellow.

Head seen from above transverse, narrowing behind eyes; eyes large, about 2.8× as long as temples in dorsal view; OOL : POL : OCL = 1.2:1.0:1.1; postocellar area transverse, nearly flattened; lateral furrows distinct and deep; postocellar furrow slightly depressed; interocellar furrow distinct but short; circumocellar furrow distinct; frontal area slightly convex; median fovea depressed; lateral foveae distinct, situated on lateral sides of face; supraclypeal area nearly flattened; frontal margin of clypeus slightly emarginate; malar space slightly longer than diameter of front ocellus. Antenna filiform, shorter than costa of forewing (ratio between them about 1.0:1.2), relative lengths of segments about 1.4:1.0:3.3:3.0:2.6:1.9:1.3:1.0:1.4; pedicel about 2× as long as apical width.

Thorax and abdomen as in *E. luteipes*.

Head and thorax covered with minute and scattered punctures, shining; propodeum nearly impunctate, polished; tergites 2–9 nearly impunctate, shining.

Male.—Length 5 mm. Coloration and structure similar to those of female except for sexual segments. Apical margin of subgenital plate nearly truncate. Genitalia as in Figs. 15 and 16.

Distribution.—Taiwan.

Holotype.—♀, Mt. Arisan, May 27, 1929, K. Sato leg.

Paratype.—1 ♂, same locality as holotype.

Remarks.—This new species and *E. luteipes* are separated by the coloration of the abdomen (in *luteipes*, the abdomen is black), by the punctuation of head (in *luteipes*, the head is covered with dense and minute punctures), and by the length of the malar space (in *luteipes*, the length of the malar space is 1.5× as long as the diameter of front ocellus).

The left wings of the holotype are missing. I believe the wings were removed by Mr. K. Sato himself for study, but they have not been found in his collection.

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